LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era. A DAY IN SUMMER BY CAROLINE BRIGGS MASON.

Birds are singing through the branches, On this leafy, summer day; Thoughts are singing through my spirit, Radiant and fair as they.

I am thinking, as I ramble Of the olden, olden times, When I wandered through the meadows, Weaving happy, childish rhymes.

Just such sunny skies bent o'er mo As are bending o'er me now;
Just such sweet, love-making breezes
Kissed and kissed me, cheek and brow. How I wandered through the meadows

Linking happy, childish rhymes; Weaving flowers and thoughts together, In the olden, olden tim Well-a-day-but youth is fleeting Where the sweet, love-making breezes

Kissed and kissed me, cheek and brow Yet the same deep spell comes o'er me With the breath of this fair day. Like a fresh, serene baptism,

From the meadows far away And my heart is glad and happy With the pure joy of a child-Glad for that the Father lends it

Thoughts so sweet and undefiled Gladder yet, that still it trembles To the music of the rhymes Of the olden, olden times!

For the National Era

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRANDFATHER'S HOME CHAPTER III. The Visit.

"We know not the future; the past we have felt

'Twee a happy day for Benny and myself when, released from the tasks and confinement of the school-room, we found ourselves on the road to our grandfather's farm. That day was an era in our young lives—the usher in object plans for future usefulness. My grandfather was in the midst of haying, and needing help; the old market wagon had been dispatched for no less important personages than my brother, venerable by eight years, and myself his junior by one.

self his junior by one.

No reluctant teams then dimmed our eyes, as we bade the wonted good bye; and methinks our loved mother's customary injunction, "behave well, my dears," sounded less sweet than usual. "Dear," exclaimed little nny, "I'm no dear! I'm a little man, my grandfather's man!" Dear, mentally repeated l, eyeing askance my pantalettes and check

'Twas not the spirit which sends the schoolboy so prematurely from a round jacket into dress coat and dickey; or the hisping miss, from her mother's nursery, to wither in gas-lighted ball-rooms! Oh no; it was a self-importance, a first consciousness of our own in-dividuality, gained with the newly conferred honor. Do you wish to plant self-reliance in the bosom of a child, to bind him to yourself by firm ties, make him, not your servant, your useful companion in some pleasant ployment. Let such work engage his blands; let him not feel it as a favor conferred yourself, but that he does it because God gave him those hands to do the bidding of an unselfish heart. Thus, then, will spring up in the mind of that child a spirit of gentle benevolence, which shall make happy and honorable his after life.

s after life.
Clumsily rattled the old market wagon be-Clumsily rattled the old market wagon beneath its juvenile burden, and wearily plodded the old gray horse, urged on by the blows from my grandfather's leathern whip. What cared we for equipage! No modish phaeton could have borne a happier burden. Our cheeks glowed with joy, not with shame; and cach flourish of the leathern whip made our tiny fingers tingle with very gladness; for were we not going to be grandfather's help!

A true child never cares for fashion. Here

A true child never cares for fashion. Here and there an anomalous infant, who has been nursed in its breath, will lisp in mother tongue; but to the natural, free-hearted child, pleasure, not pomp, is the law of life. A few years bring wordly experience, and the guileless children change into selfish financiers and dancing fashion plates! Yet not always; for here and there beacon lights stand out, noble man and women who have not forgotten that men and women who have not forgotten that they were made in the image of the men and women, who are not afraid to speak loudly in favor of honor and humanity! Aye, even in fashion's coterie we here and there find a noble soul above its trammels! God bless that man of the world, of humble but till then

that man of the world, of humble but till then unknown parentage, whom I once beheld present to a brilliant circle his clever, old-fashioned mother, with her square neckerchief and small frilled cap! He had lived many years in the gay world, and was still a child!

The tops of the village chimneys fast receded from our back-turned gaze, and at length the shimmering of the weather-vane on the village spire was lost among the trees. We were literally in a strange country. The three mile plain, with its stinted pines and dwarf oaks, was as interminable, to our untutored imaginations, as the great desert; while a moderate-eized pond, Benny confidently whispered behind my grandfather's back, could be none other than the Dead Sea itself! Little Benny—he was innocent and simple then! With passing time went from me also this pleasant fancy—one more couplet lost from the poetry of childhood. How much of poetry, how much of romance, is dissipated by the garish light of maturer years! How much of simple faith and purity is put to flight by the cold conventionalities of life! Avaunt, proud Fashion! Let well up, now and then, in the dust and strife of busy life, the weighed-down glow and freshness of child-hood. he weighed down glow and freshness of child-

hood.

The shadows had begun to lengthen on the neighboring hills, and the cow-bell was tinkling at the pasture bars, as we swung back the huge gate at the end of the green lane. My grandfather stood in the door, his gray hair covered by the identical slouched hat which had bravely weathered the storms of my birthyear. That same hat, weather-beaten and worn, has lain undisturbed for years in the corner of an oaken drawer, placed there by my grandfather's trembling hands.

"Fair weather, Moll," whispered Benny, as we simultaneously detected a roguish twinkle

"Fair weather, Moll," whispered Benny, as a simultaneously detected a roguish twinkle of his small gray eye, beneath their shaggy rows, and a significant elongation of the corresponding of the aged hand, and a genteness of tone somewhat foreign to the speaker, a he bade us welcome. Benny and I were appy. What mattered it to us if our stepandmother eyed askance the inventile assessment.

from an uneasy slumber. I was dream that little enclosure in the mowing field. I thought we were gathering buttercups on Olley's grave, when a great pit suddenly opened, and little Benny fell into it! There was a slight chables. and little Benny fell into it! There was a slight-choking sensation, and a mist around little Benny: but a snuff of the morning air, and the gush of a little robin under the win-dow, restored my wonted cheer. How lightly shadows rest on the brow of childhood!

"Quick—we're almost ready," shouted Benny, at the top of his voice, and then ran away to help "fix off." No elaborate toilette retardto help "fix off." No elaborate toilette retarded my exit that morning. Little Benny had pumped a basin of fresh water, which, with a napkin, awaited me, on the wooden bench at the back door. Never, amidst the appliances of luxury, have I laved my hands and face in a china basin with so much zest as I scrubbed them that morning in the wooden basin at the back door! When wearied by etiquette, worn out by the ceremonious nothings of now-a-day life, how are we fain to look back to the simulatime saving pain-saving customs of our ple, time-saving, pain-saving customs of our ancestors! We find ourselves, in imagination, ancestors! We find curselves, in imagination, not in a modern social community, with its modern innovations, but in a circle where generalization is carried to a much higher point, and where property becomes personal, in the household, only by immediate possession. The days of mugs and ewerless basins have passed away—and, in good conscience, we must say, let them not come again!
"Breakfast"—who would stop for that; and,

besides, some mysterious import attached itself to a huge, brown-paper bundle, under Nathan's to a huge, brown-paper bundle, under Nathan's arm—sundry grease spots in the stout envelope looked ominous. "I know; Hannah told me; cheese and gingerbread," said Benny, in an undertone. The keg with the leathern handle was a riddle still. Benny turned it over. "Something that runs," said he, with a mysterious look. The olfactories proved the best expositors, and Benny raised his head, in great glee, all besmeared with molasses!

l besmeared with molasses! That forenoon's experience was long remembered, by one at least. Hat and sunbonnet were thrown aside; for Benny said he was a boy, and a browning would do no hurt—as for me, guileless then, what cared I whether I were black or white!

The smallest rakes were laid aside for the "new hands," as our grandfather jocosely called us; and the art of "raking after" soon called us; and the art of "raking after" soon ceased to be a mystery to us, novices. To be sure, our little hands were rather red and rather speckled; but, then, Benny said they would soon grow tough like Nathan's! (childish simplicity, that;) and the fun of treading down the sweet hay, and jolting over the sill of the barn, more than made up for all our ills.

"Our new hands aint so green, after all," "Our new hands aint so green, after all," remarked spruce young David to his fellow-mower. "Tell better arter the new's off," was the bluff reply! "The old clown," whispered Benny, indignantly. How clever David is, I mentally ejaculated.

Alas! Nathan's experience proved a better prophet, that day, than David's prepossessions. The big rock was an unsafe resting place for our tired little bodies. Benny was sure grandfather wouldn't care, and his sharp knife.

quickly severed the unyielding knot. No gour-mand ever smacked his bit of turtle-fat with mand ever smacked his bit of turtle-fat with more gusto than the new hands gulped down Hannah's cheese and gingerbread that day. The keg proved more incorrigible; but Benny was a practical philosopher, and poised it nicely on a little stick. It was lubberly I who turned the scale. Just as the first dulcet drop

and brown keg!

"A sweet bundle you are — into the house you little minx," shouted gruff, thirsty Nathar Benny was indignant. "Touch her if yo dare," retorted he, brandishing the aforesai round stick in a most formidable manner. round stick in a most formidable manner. But there was no gainsaying the import of grandfather's lowered eyebrows, and we idled away a gloomy afternoon in the old farm-

round me. I forgot to say my little prayer that night; and somehow I had, in the morn-ing, a half-real, half-uncertain recollection of a frightful dream about a deep hole and little

The next day my grandfather seemed kinder

The next day my grandfather seemed kinder than usual, old Nathan less gruff, and clever David handsomer than ever.

The two weeks passed quickly by. The brown envelope had become saturated; a new handle had been put to the little keg, and payday had come. Nathan and David deposited in their greasy, well-worn wallets their hardespined gains; Benny and I each clasped in our brown hands a bright silver dollar! The old market warm stood at the door, my greand. market wagon stood at the door; my grand-father's hand again trembled, and Benny declared there was a tear in his sharp, gray eye. Was there no anxious weight on his loving

The gate closed behind us, and in childish thoughtlessness we only looked back once, to see the rough sleeve drawn across the aged and tear-bedimmed eyes of our grandfather. Be-fore the harvest lights had gone out, or the purple and gold had faded from the autumn forests, that forests, that gate opened again, very wide, to let in little Benny; the dim kitchen echoed once more to the tread of tiny feet and new voices; but the sounds were sad and low!

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE. Extract of a letter from a correspondent in New York.

We appreciate the necessity of a daily Anti-Slavery paper at the seat of the National Government, and trust that it may never be discontinued while the evil which it opposes continues to exist. We think one copy, at least, should be taken by every "Free Democratic League" in the country, and left in some store, office, or other public room, where all the members of the League can have access to it. We would also suggest a plan which we are about adopting, viz: the investment of some fifty or one hundred dollars in Anti-Slavery publications, for sale and circulation in the county. rions, for sale and circulation in the county.

Purchased of the publishers, at wholesale prices, they can be disposed of by the friends of the cause, on terms far below the retail rates of the bookstores.

Pastucket, R. 1., Jan. 27, 1854.—Ine bill in-troduced by Mr. Douglas, in reference to the new Territory, will call out the real lovers of Freedom, and probably many will range them-selves on the Anti-Slavery side, who have never been known as the friends of Freedom. I have never seen the time when I valued a bold paper at the seat of Government more than now, when such a paper was more needed by

Canton, Ill., Jan. 24, 1854.-It would oblige your subscribers in this place, if you would insert in your next paper the following:

At a county meeting held in Canton, January 17, 1854, the following persons were elected a County Committee, to complete the organization of the Free Democracy of said

of Canton; John Gregory, of Farr saac Johnson, of Buckheart; Fran-m, of Bernadotte; T. S. Cocks to be

The Daily Era can be had every mor hange, Philadelphia; also, the Wockly Era.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincin-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1854.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas anounced a modification of the 14th section of his Bill, as the result of a consultation among the friends of the measure. He moved to amend the Bill by striking out from the 14th ection the words-"which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative," and to insert, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof per-fectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The distinction between the words as they

stand and those proposed to be substituted, without a difference. The section now declares the Missouri Compromise "inoperative; mended, it would declare it "inoperative and void." The reason now assigned is, that "the Compromise was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850"-a statement admitted by the friends of the Bill to be untenable. The reason assigned in the amendment

is, that the Compromise is "inconsistent with the principle of Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories recognised by the legislation of 1850." This proposed to be stricken out;-illogical, because the Missouri Compromise applied to one Territory; the legislation of 1850, to other Territories Admitting that the principle of one is Non-Intervention, and that of the other Intervention, there is no conflict or inconsistency between them, for they apply to different Territories. The Ordinance of 1787 embodied the principle of Intervention, the act of Congress establishing a Territorial Government for Missouri, the principle of Non Intervention: they were not inconsistent, for each could stand, be maintained, without subverting or impairing the other: they could not come in conflict with each other, and, as a matter of fact, they never did: each was operative at the same time. As we have already said, the non-assertion of a power or right in one case, does not imply its non-existence, or a pledge against its exercise in other cases. The averment is just as untrue, historically, as that proposed to be stricken out: for it is not a fact, "that the principle of Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories was recognised by the legislation of 1850." Slavery States and Territories" was not the question under consideration, or the question settled. The only Non-Intervention policy adopted applied in express terms exclusively to Utah and New Mexico, and to them only, in the act of becoming States, not to their Territorial condition. The language is too plain to be mis-

Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe at the time of admission."

This provision is inserted in each of the Bills for the formation of Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah, and it is clear that it restricts the Non-Intervention principle to these Territories, and to these only in the act of becoming States. This, the Washington Union, in its elaborate editorial of January 20th, expressly declared, as follows:

"It will be remembered, that the Bill proposed to be amended by Mr. Douglas re-enacts, and applies to Nebraska, the clause on Slavery adopted in the Compromise of 1850. That clause is silent as to the question of Slavery during the Territorial Condition of the INHABITANTS, but expressly recognises and asserts their right to enter into the Union as a State, either with or without the institution of Slavery, as they may determine in their Consti-

In the face of all this the amendment now proposed by Mr. Douglas and his friends, avers that "the principle of Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Terri-

placed in depot for transportation to the ed."

South. This act was denounced by a large Aye—and let the question cause the cheek

of Non-Intervention was recognised by the We have been told of the high sense of honor in the South! Puh! It contains shout as much of that quality as the North, and neither ection has enough of it to save its politics from putrescence.

they are ready now to vote that the principle

The amendment of Mr. Douglas is drawn out with circumlocutory phrase, which may mean one thing at the North, and quite another at the South. It declares that the true meaning and intent of the act is, not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it, but to leave the people thereof per-fectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Con-

stitution of the United States. A convenient corner for political tricksters

ing North and South. At the North, the good "Of course," was the answer; "that would erality and wisdom of this provision. How will not go for a different bill!"
truly Democratic! The People of a Territory "How many of the 'Softs' co are to be allowed to govern themselves. Of ed upon?" was a question put to a New York course, in Nebraska, they will not desire Slavery, and this provision secures to them the power to protect themselves against it, by excluding it. At the South, the slaveholders will him to vote for repeal, but he had made up his be told, You have triumphed at last. A law, mind, and would go it."

standing on the Statute Book thirty-three years, Looking beyond Cong and always regarded as irrepealable, is blotted part of Nebraska, where you can turn them to powered to form their own institutions, and regulate them in their own way, "subject, however, as you perceive, to the Constitution of the United States," which, we all know, recognises Slavery, and will prevent any intererence with our rights of property. We have said enough to prevent the

wary, but honest-minded, from being deceived. As to the dishonest and designing, they are beyond the reach of argument.

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

It is right to speak plainly: the chances are that the Missouri Compromise will be repealed. Twelve men in the Senate, clear-sighted, firm, courageous, united, acting with method, could either defeat the project of repeal in that body, or damage it so much as to secure its de-feat in the House. They could propose amond-ments calculated to bring out the true nature of the scheme, its bearings, the motives which originated it, and the consequences to which it may lead, and then, by a yea and nay vote, compel its supporters to reveal their real views and purposes to the country. They could turn the tables upon the schemers, and, as they have re-opened the issues of 1850, compel them to when General Scott proposed the purchase of record their votes upon propositions to repeal the territories herein named, from a powerful the abominable Fugitive Law, and to abolish monarch, whose home is afar off, and who has Slavery in the District of Columbia. They no natural title to these possessions. Indeed, instruct their Representatives in relation to it. averment is just as illogical and untrue as that But, twelve such men in the Senate are not to

The Democratic Sepators from the free States, generally, under the influence of the Administration, or committed to the support of Presidential aspirants whose interests are involved in the measure, and, moreover, habituated to submission to the Slave Interest are either conniving at or actually supporting the Bill. The Whig members from the North, generally, although unfriendly to it, are without wisdom in counsel, unity in action, or firmness in purpose. There are a few noble exceptions, on both sides of the Chamber, and these, with the two Free Soil or Independent Democratic Senators, constitute the only working force against the scheme.

Some Democratic Senators who voted in 1848, '49, '50, to exclude Slavery from the Territory acquired from Mexico, now go for a Bill which proposes to open all our Territories to Slavery—and they represent, too, constitu-encies signalized two years ago by devotion to the Wilmot Proviso. One Senator, instructed by the Legislature of his State to oppose the Bill, declines to do so, and, we have heard, intends to vote for it; moved, we suppose, by profound respect for the principle of popular self-

As to the South, let no one expect miracle Whatever may be individual inclination, the necessities of the slaveholding caste will overchy, or an Aristocracy, or a Caste, are themselves boand by the will of the whole, and their will is the result of the aggregate ambitions and necessities of all. The Slaveholder is himself the daye of the Slave Power.

Mr. Badger, it is said, is opposed to the Bill, and Mesrs. Houston and Bell, it is rumored, are willing to see it defeated; but they all voted against the motion of Mr. Chase to strike out the false averment in the 14th section, although they did not believe it, thus encouraging the Caucus arrangement, by which motions to amend, whatever their character, emanating from the opponents of the measure, are to be voted down.

Mr. Houston will oppose the Bill, probably, for the ostensible reason that it may operate unfavorably upon the interests of the Indiana His hostility to the Central Route for the Pacific Railroad, the prospect of which may be improved by the organization of Nebraska, may have more to do with his course; and, we have no doubt, he is quite willing that the North should feel obliged to him for the fact of his opposition, whatever may be the real motive.

Were the North true to itself at this crisis, it tories," was "recognised by the legislation of would find honorable men in the South coming 1850." out openly against the repeal of the Compro-lit is utterly untrue, and it is difficult to see mise of 1820. Its own disloyalty leaves such how any Senator, with a decent regard for men no ground to stand upon. Two Southern truth, can, on a moment's reflection, vote for it. Senators were conversing, a few days ago, on As an incidental consideration, showing the this scheme. Both agreed that it was wrong. strange obliviousness of Senators, we may remind the reader that they have entirely overlooked the fact that one of the acts in the legis with him against it. At last, the Senator aplation of 1850, which is averred in their pealed to exclaimed, "Sir, where is your North! amendment to have recognised the principle This scheme is proposed by a Committee, of of Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery which the majority are Northern men-advoin the States and Territories, was a distinct act | cated by its chairman, a Northern man-urged of Intervention with Slavery in the District of by the President a Northern man. If we on-Columbia, prohibiting the importation of slaves pose it, where is the North to sustain us? And into this Territory, either for sale or to be we know that in the South we shall be doom-

portion of Southern men as Intervention of a of every Northern man to tingle with shame-

most mischievous kind; and yet, we doubt not they are ready now to vote that the principle In relation to the House, there may be more ground for encouragement; but as at present advised we cannot rely upon it. The tacticians of the Senate have adroitly stricken from the Bill the portion providing for appropria-tions, so that should it reach the House, it may not be necessary to refer it to the Com of the Whole on the state of the Union. floor may be given to a daring manager, and the screw of the previous question be at once

> cratic members from Ohio, and also from New York, had agreed to oppose the scheme Whether this were true or not, we do not be lieve that at present they have any common understanding. "Give us the Bill of last session," said one to a Democratic member from Ohio, a Wilmot Proviso man in 1848 and 1850.

people will be called upon to admire the lib- suit me; but I am not prepared to say that I

"How many of the 'Softs' can be member. "Three, certainly; but as for the

Looking beyond Congress, what do we see? Democratic editors, two years ago flaming in out. You can now take your slaves into any their denunciations of Slavery, now either dumb, or sneering at the "Abolition confede good account. The People, to be sure, are em- rates" for trying to frighten the people with scarecrows. Oh, Executive patronage is almighty with men of a certain character. One of these was bought with an office, valued at \$2,000 a year, another for one estimated at \$1.500. The price of these slaves ranges from two hundred and fifty dollars up to twenty-five hundred; and from a mail agency to a foreign

We write with mingled feelings of bitterness and shame: Would to God there was no rea son for it! Men of the so-called Free States. behold the fruit of your no-agitation, your peace and harmony, your healing Compromises, and your Baltimore finalities!

WHY NOT ANNEX THE CANADAS! We do not know the source of the following article; but, of course, suppose it has a "down-east" origin. We quots it for the information it conveys, and not because of its principal sug-gestion, although we have no fear of being stigmatized as covetous of territorial acquisition, by a people who are ever ready to wrest or extort from a weak nation the choicest domains upon which its people dwell, and who were but slightly horrified, a few years ago, monarch, whose home is afar off, and who has could delay the measure long enough to allow in the season of Slavery propagandism and onthe People time to pass judgment upon it, and ward progress, when the Senators and Representatives of the free States are crouching like spaniels at the feet of the Slave Power, it would hardly be politic in us to desire the annexation of Free Territory, since we cannot tell how much of it will continue to be free after its incorporation into our glorious Republic. A high northern latitude, and a dislike of Slavery on the part of the present occupants of a given territory, afford no indications of its uses after its annexation to the United States. But to our

"For twenty years past, the British Province in North America have increased with a rapid-ity equalled only by the growth of the States. The reader who has not examined the subject will be surprised at the following table, from the Census of 1851:

999,847 890,251 Canada East Nova Scotia -New Brunswick New Britain -Newfoundland, &c. 300,000 180,000 162,358

- 2.732.456 "Nor is the real value of these Provinces to "Nor is the real value of these Provinces to be estimated by their present population. There is not a finer agricultural tract of country on the continent than the large peninsula of Can-ada West, lying between New York and Mich-igan. It is of itself capable of sustaining a population of 3,000,000. Across it is the direct line of communication between the Eastern States and the great field of Western emigration; and upon the opening of the new railroad between Niagara Falls and Detroit, hundreds of thousands of our people, and hundreds of thousands of tons in products and manufacin their transit between the Eastern and West-ern sections of the Union. We can already say that Canada West is already annexed to us by that Canada West is already annexed to us by iron bands. A large portion of her people originated from the States, have our language, habits, manners, and modes of thinking. A majority of them on this very day would rejoice to be annexed to the United States. They an see no valid reason why there should be different flags floating at the opposite ends of the Suspension Bridge. Hundreds, fresh from Yankee land, are settling down every month upon these rich grain lands, and each of these settlers carries with him strong arguments in favor of a political union with his native

"We are no enthusiasts for annexation from any quarter. But the acquisition of the Canadas would be attended with no untoward results, and while we believe that it would prove advantageous to the whole Union, it would be especially beneficial to New England. Let the custom-house offices on the frontier be abolished, and a perfect reciprocity of trade with the Provinces be permitted, and a channel of trade through the valley of the Merrimack will be opened, with scarcely less favornack will be opened, with scarcely less favor-able results than were seen in the Genese country to follow the building of the Eric anal. Our manufactures would find an ad-litional market, and the grain fields and forests of the Canadas would cheapen some of the staple articles consumed by our working classes. Besides this, the admission of these rovinces into the Union would incorporate Provinces into the Union would incorporate into our body politic no heterogeneous population, composed of the Indian, Negro, and Spanish races, blended together, but it would unite with us a people, whose intelligence, enterprise, and morals place them on an equality with ourselves. Three-fourths of them are of English or American origin, speak our lan-guage, and have views of government similar to our own. With them we should have the entire control of the lakes, and access to the vast forests above the Huron and Superior, which alone can, fifty years hence, supply the Middle and Eastern States with lumber. The annexation of these Provinces would also ter-minate the difficulties now so disastrous to the MERICAN FISHERIES

THE LATEST SHIFT .- The New York Comnercial Advertiser of Monday said :

"There was a report that Senator Douglas, who seems to feel the unpleasantness of his position pretty keenly, would once more shift his ground, and introduce into the bill a clause directly repealing the Missouri Compromise. That would be honest at any rate, which cannot be said of the Senator's bill hitherto, for in not be said of the Senator's bill hitherto, for in its present form it contains about the most transparent sophism ever adventured upon as the basis of legislation. When the gentleman abandons his present position, we shall be in-clined to say, 'Where there is shame, there may be virtue.'" About the same hour in which this predic-

tion was being printed in New York, the Sen-ator was fulfilling it in Washington!

Three gentlemen of Paris, it is said in, of huge dimensions, and complete in all accommodations, with an eye to the influx of strangers in the Great Exhibition in 1855.

years past, at Galena, in an extremely hard rock, the difficulty of working which has often tempted them to abandon their labors, a few days since succeeded in forcing their way into a large cavity in the rock, where they found

since the novel appeared in book form

Buffalo is without a hospital .- Albany Reg. And will have but little need of one, if you lose its groggeries.

It is said that no law exists in New York to punish a man for running away with the wife of another. Quite an oversight.

The Toronto Daily Colonist says that the directors of La Banque du Peuple have voted an advance of twenty per cent. to the salaries of all their clerks. This is well. It is unjust to make advances in everything else, and neglect the interests of the laborer. It is our desire to see his recompense safely, prudently, and progressively increased, and remain permanently at the highest point, though everything else should recede. The earth was made

Nova Scotia.—Affairs were in a bad state at Newfoundland, according to the latest dates, on account of the failure of the cod fishery, the potato blight, and, worst of all—as the St. John Courier says—the discharge of the numerous laborers engaged on the telegraph works of the New York Company.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is in session.
The Governor had appropried the assent of

The Governor had announced the assent of the Crown to the various railway bills passed at the last session.

A bill has been introduced, granting univer

sal suffrage.

Opposition is made to ameliorating commercial restrictions with the United States, unless

the latter sets the example. WHO OPPOSES THE NEBRASKA BILL ?- The

Who OPPOSES THE NEBRASKA BILL!—The Boston Post says:

"Gerrit Smith, J. R. Giddings, Amos Tuck, John G. Palfrey, Charles F. Adams, Henry Wilson, all Free Soil and Abolition saints, are out against the Nebraska bill, in company with Moses H. Grinnell, Joseph Hoxie, John A. King, &c., &c."

Why will not the Post for once throw saids

Why will not the Post for once throw said Why will not the Post for once throw aside its jesuitism, and add to its list of "who opposes the Nebraska bill," all the Democratic members of the Rhode Island Legislature. It would but express the truth if it would also tell its readers that nine-tenths of the Democrats of Massachusetts are opposed to the same bill. The honest men in the Democratic party have followed the corrupt leaders as far in subserviency to Slavery as they can go, and they will not follow such unscrupulous leadership as that of the Post, in surrendering up to Slavery the Nebraska Territory.

Boston Commonwealth.

THE BOMAN CATHOLIC PRESS IN THE UNITED

For the sake of emphasis, we have underored several words and phrases in the following. We shall make no other community intelligent and liberal-minded reader require none. We copy from the Freeman's Journal, a Roman Catholic paper, reported to be the organ of the subject of its present admi

that the cough has entirely left him. We are further indebted to friends in Havana for messages and papers, from which we learn that the most distinguished attentions are bestowed the most distinguished attentions are bestowed on his Grace by the principal people of Havana. The Archbishop has felt it better, however, to decline the courteous invitations that the grandees of the city have extended so pressingly to him to partake of their hospitality. He has accepted none save that of the Captain General, which etiquette required him not to omit. We judge by the Havana papers, especially the Prensa de la Habana, that the visit of so distinguished an American ecclesiastic has not failed to excite much interest. That paper says that "it has been with great siastic has not failed to excite much interest. That paper says that "it has been with great delight that the people of Havana have seen so distinguished a prelate assisting on Epiphany at the cathedral, with the Bishop of Havana, in whose hospitable palace he abides.

After the mass of that day, with the Bishop

After the mass of that day, with the Bishop of Havans, Archbishop Hughes visited the Diocesan Seminary, and he, as well as his senior Secretary, Father Martin, expressed his satisfaction at the excellent order that prevailed in that establishment, where thirty resident alumni and a considerable number of externs pursue the course of ecclesiastical studies. After this they visited the Blessed Sacrament in the Church of the Espiritu Santo, where it chanced that a large number of the people

in the Church of the Espiritu Santo, where it chanced that a large number of the people had been attracted, who pressed forward to testify their respect to the Archbishop by kissing his Episcopal ring. Everywhere the distinguished reputation and virtues of the Archbishop were appreciated and acknowledged."

The same paper says that on the afternoon of Saturday, Archbishop Hughes, accompanied by our Bishop, visited the Casa de Beneficiencia, (House of Charity,) and passed through all the departments of that great building, where misfortune in all its stages, from that of the deserted foundling to that of infirm old age, finds solace according to its need. The Archbishop expressed his delight at the perfection of these arrangements, saying that New York possessed nothing to equal them.

"Be sure," adds the Prensa, "illustrious prelate and great light of the Church, that the

"Be sure," adds the Prensa, "illustrious prelate and great light of the Church, that the Catholic people of the Island of Cuba, full of respect and admiration for your virtues, and hailing with joy your sojourn on our soil, learn with the greatest satisfaction that your health is improved in this country, and that your trials are softened by the balm or fraternal affection by our beloved Bishop, so justly and duly lavished on your noble heart. All Havana rejoices and congratulates you on the improvement in your so precious health, and the Cuban people will remember always with pleasure that here you have found repose, respect, and the veneration due your sacred person."

On behalf of the Diocese of New York, which On behalf of the Diocese of New York, which mourns the absence of its beloved and illustrious Archbishop, we thank the noble Cubane for the respect and attention which they show to his Grace. No political quarrels, no differences of constitutions or of civil customs, can interfere with that great bond of Catholic unity which ties us each to each. O, would that the Catholic faith ruled all lands, and all hearts! and then diplomacy would be out of date, and wars, and misunderstandings, and aggressions, and wrongs, would be heard of no more.

In seeing our Archbishop, so thorous American and republican as he is, thus dially welcomed and hospitably entertaine the monarchists of Culta, a shadow of so

Perseverance Rewarded.—Two men, Snyder and Taylor, who have been mining for two years past, at Galena, in an extremely hard rock, the difficulty of working which has often tempted them to abandon their labors, a few days since succeeded in forcing their way into a large cavity in the rock, where they found themselves surrounded on every side with huge piles of the lead ore, estimated to be worth \$30,000.

A new drama of Uncle Tom is being played, at the Bowery Theatre, at New York.

The old has had a run almost constantly aver

Julia Dean has accepted an offer of \$20,000 (and expenses) for 60 nights, to appear in California. She will leave for the gold region, from this city, in March next. Julia intends to visit Charleston, S. C., immediately.

Albany Register.

This is all interesting. Miss Julia Dean is we believe, a young and beautiful actress, and declaims with great effect in the language of Shakspeare. Her praise is in every newspaper, and on the lips of all the admirers of the drama in this country. But were Miss Julia Dean to ascend a few steps higher in the scale of existence, to cease to apply paint and powder to her face, and to give utterance to the sentiments of her own heart, and in her own language, Miss Julia Dean would hardly be able to com-

A DAY AT THE CHYSTAL PALACE, and How to Make York: Putnam & Co. For sale by R. Farnham. corner of Pa. avenue and 11th street, Washington D. C. 1 vol., pp. 167.

This is an invaluable guide book to visiters to the Palace. We regret we did not possess it at the time of our visit. It is just what we then felt the need of.

ART AND INDUSTRY, as represented in the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York; showing the progress and state of the various useful and esthetic pursuits. Dy Horace Greeley. New York: Red-field. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

This is a valuable record of the Crystal Palace, beginning with its inception, to its comple-tion; and under separate heads, judiciously classified, is a careful, clear, and succinct account given, of all that is beautiful in art or useful in life. And in the composition of these chapters there is a great amount of information of the choicest kind, on topics concerning which Mr. Greeley has been long accustomed to think and to write. It is a work to be stud ed and treasured up for future use.

A GUIDE TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION; or, One Hun dred and Twenty Subjects analyzed and illustrated from analogy and the writings of celebrated ancient and modern authors, to teach the art of argumentation and the development of thought. By the Rev. Dr. Brewer. Boston: C. S. Francis & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Wash ington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 415.

We have no faith in any contrivances of eachers which will make the hill of science so easy that it will cease to be the strenuous and the earnest who alone shall reach the summit But we find in this book much to admire and commend. It is by one of the masters of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, England, and its method is admirable, and if only used as a guide to begin with, until a boy shall—to use the school-by series the keng of the school-us," it would do good sor-ARCHEISHOP HUGHES IN HAVANA.—It de-lights us to be able to announce, by letters re-ceived again from our venerable and beloved sults of this and like books.

The social oppression of the negro in the free sometimes said to be worse than his legal thraldom in the slave States; but this is only one of the many spurious pretexts of the advocates of a cruel and depraved institution. The communities of the North do not burn negroes nor can such a deed be consummated where Slavery is not.

The Natchez Free Trader contains an account of a scene of this character, which was vitnessed near that city but a few days ago.

witnessed near that city but a few days ago.

"The slave, according to the account, struck a white man, and the people of that region, not waiting for 'justice' to take its course, inflicted Lynch law. The victim was chained to a tree, fagots were placed around him. When the people had arranged the pile, in reply to a question if he had anything to say, he is reported to have warned all slaves to take example by him, and asked the prayers of those around. He then asked for a drink of water, and after quaffing it said—'Now set fire; I am ready to go in peace.' When the flames began to burn him, in his agony he showed gigantic strength, and actually forced the staple from the tree, and bounded from the burning mass! But he instantly fell, pierced with rifle balls, and then his body was thrown into the flames and consumed, to show that no such being had ever existed. Nearly four thousand slaves from the neighboring plantations were present. Numerous specches were made by the magistrates and ministers of religion to the slaves, warning them that the same fale awaited them of they proved rebellious to their owners."

Who can peruse such narratives as this with-

Who can peruse such narratives as this with out awe and horror? What American can contemplate this deep and damning stain upon ur country's fame without mortification and shame? How can civilized and Christian men and women lift up their voices in the support of an institution that calls for such practices and fosters such feelings? It is a dreadful, a horrible recital. It is disreputable and disgraceful to the South, whose interests and whose fears prompt to such deeds; but how infinitely more foul and demoniac is the spirit in the North, where such motives do not operate, that can basely yield its aid, not only in sus taining the institution of Slavery, but in aiding to extend it over regions now free from its dark reproach? Opportunely, this wretched and miserable narrative comes from the South, as an overwhelming appeal to the legislators of the American Union, who are now standing on the very threshold of perfidy and infamy, in connection with this very subject.

Gen. Houston, in his lecture at Providence on Tuesday evening, is reported to have the borders of civilization, and have seen much of Indian life and character; and never knew an Indian treaty violated, but what, when sifted to its bottom, it was found that its first violators were the white men."